THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865. NO. 152

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

DEVELOPMENTS AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., April 22, 1865.

IN RUMMAGING THURSDAY

among some waste papers, which were scattered promiscuously over the floor of one of the rooms of the Custom House, which building was used as the Executive Department of the Rebel Government, the contents of the following documents were discovered, which will give some idea of the manner in which Jeff. Davis expended the funds of the Confederacy for "secret service" and "reconciliation and exigencies," which of course will cover any and every purpose for which he might see proper to expend the money, which was at his command in unlimited amounts.

These warrants show that fully a year ago, the shrewd Davis was quietly accumulating funds in Europe, in gold, with the view of making himself comfortable in the event of the failure of the rebellion, or, it may be, that those commissioners employed up by the respective sympathizing agents abroad, who were thus enabled to divert public opinion in Europe into the belief that the resources of the Confederacy were ample; for who would suppose the rebels to be poor, when their paid agents were so extravagant in their display of means. But to the documents:

$618—Aprnt 26, 1864.

No. 33—[Department mark].

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, April 25, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Treasury—Sir:—Please cause a warrant for the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS payable out of the appropriation for "Secret Service," act of 18th February, 1864, to be issued in favor of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

Payable in foreign countries.

$500, 000, 11s 4d.

Exchange on England requested.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President C. S. A.

APPROPRIATION FOR "RECONCILING AND EXIGENCIES."

There appears to have been also an appropriation under this head, which Davis frequently resorted to and expended as he pleased. In this case, as in the previous one, the money was sent abroad in conformity with the following warrant:—

$972—Aprn. 14, 1864.

No. 31.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, April 14, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Treasury—Sir:—Please cause a warrant for the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, payable, out of the appropriation for "reconciliation and exigencies under laws already passed or which may be passed," &c., &c., to be issued in favor of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

Two bills of exchange on England requested, cash for same.

$14,550.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President C. S. A.

$14,550

Appropriation for "reconciliation and exigencies," $14,550.

In explanation of the above, it should be stated that the rebel currency had depreciated nearly 96 per cent., which caused the warrant to be drawn for three times the amount needed in gold.

$2818—April 27, 1864.

No. 35.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, April 29, 1864.

To the Secretary of the Treasury—Sir: Please issue a warrant for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents, payable out of the appropriation for "reconciliation and exigencies under laws already passed, passed, and which may be passed," &c., &c., to be issued in favor of Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

Two bills of exchange on England requested, cash for same.

$2849.95 in gold.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President C. S. A.

$9748.85 requested.

Appropriation for "reconciling and exigencies," $9728.85.

One or two more of these warrants were found for smaller sums, and all to be expended in Europe, but the above are sufficient to explain the transactions of this department of the rebel public service. As Davis had unlimited control of these appropriations, it is easily seen that he might have transmitted large sums abroad for his own use, without exciting suspicion.

WAILING AND CURSING.

Petroleum V. Nasby has furnished the Northern press with a series of sarcastic letters on the events of the day. Mr. Nasby represents himself as "Kopperhed" and thus walleth and swareth:

SALEM'S RUN, (which is in the Stait uv Noo Jersey,)
Dec. 20, 1864.

I've hilerd from Savannah! I red uv it. Fancy the feelins uv a man who had bin for weeks upsettin 2 hav uv Sherman's bein entirely chawed up by the indecanted Southern mellish!

The following impromptoo ones and wile, otally mixt, reflex the stait uv mind uv the Dimocrisy uv this seetion:

Hart-sick, weary, alone, bustid;
Gone up, flayed, skinned, hung out;
Smashed, pulverized, shivard, scattered;
Physikt, puked, bled, blistered.
Sich is Dimocrisy!

Alone I sit, like Marius, among the ruins.
Alone I sit and cuss; and this is thy cuss:—
Cussid be Calhoun, for he interdoost us to that painted harlot, Stait Rites, who seduced us.
Cussid be Pierce, who consented to the Nebrasky bill, which bustid us.
Cussid be Bookanann, who favored Biscompton, which pooled us.
Cussid be Brickinridge, who wouldn't support Dugles, & 'lected Linkin, which give our Post Orifices 2 Abilishists.
Cussid be the Post Masters, may the bowels suddenly inflame and wildly go 2 trastin out postage stamps 2 Dimocrits.
Cussid be Grant, and Sheridan, and Reservance, for what they're dun fer Democrisy.
Cussid be them ez went in the army Dimocrits and cum out Abilishists. (Which is eppydemic.)
Cussid be Valandigum, which went a practisin law, leevin me in the Democrisy bisness alone, without any eappythe to run on.

[SPEECHILY HOT.]

Cussid be Sherman, for he took Atlanta.
And he marched thro the Confedrisy & respectid not the feelins uv enybody.
His path was, like Moses', lit with pillars uv fire and smoke, only the fire and smoke was behind him.
His path is a desert; lo; the voice uv the Shaggyis heerd not in all the land.
And the people uv the South lift up their voices and weep, becoz their niggers are not.
And he took Savannah, and cotton cauft 2 have satisfied Buchanon's cabinet.
And he turns his eyes towards Charleston, and is seresly thinking uv Richmond.
He starteth with three skore thousand, he stoppeth with three skore and ten thousand.
The wind bloweth where it listeth, he listeth where he goeth.
As the lode stun is to the steell, so is his steel to the Georgia nigger, it draweth him on.
Who will save us from the fury uv this Sherman? who will deliver us from his hand?
Johnson he beset, Hood he fooled, and Wheeler he dogged.
Lee would do it, but he's holdin Grant and can't leave go uv him.
So he cavorts ez he wills, like a yerlin mule with a obscunt bur under his tale.
Bitter in the mouth uv a Dimokrat is quinine, bitter is gaul, but more bitter is Federal victrys.
We have bin fed on victrys lately, and our stummick turns.
Played out is Davis, and Dimocrisy hez followed soot.
The Dimocrisy is turnin war men—tha are bowin the knee to Linkin.
Voorhees will yet be a Briggydeer, and Vallandgum will cry aloud for a war uv extermynashun and Fernandy Wood will howl for drafts.
For though John Brown's body lies all mouldy in the grave, his soul is marching on.
I am the rose uv Sharon, nor the lilly of the valley—I'm the last uv the Kopperheds.
I bilt my polittikle howse on sand, it hez fell and I'm under the roofing. Un politytix I wash my hands. I shake its dust orf mi few remaining garmences.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Pastor uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Speaker Colfax delivered an address in Chicago on Sunday last, previous to the arrival of President Lincoln's remains. In the course of his remarks he said: "We might search history, ancient or modern, and when the task was ended, all would coincide that Abraham Lincoln was the most merciful ruler who ever put down a powerful rebellion." Of the many thousand persons whom he had met in his public or private life, Mr. Colfax said he could not call to mind a single one who excelled him in calmness of temper, in kindness of disposition and in overflowing generosity of impulse. He seemed wholly free from ill-will or injustice.

FROM RICHMOND.

We take the following extracts from the Richmond Whig of the 24 instant:

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

No sickness of Richmond can fail to be gratified at the energy and alacrity displayed by our merchants in their efforts to revive the trade of the city. Nearly all of the old established commission houses are being reopened; and, as soon as the railroads are got in working order we doubt not that business and trade, arrested and hindered in every possible way during the last four years, will resume its wonted channels. We are specially interested in the commission houses, for to them we look to bring in the produce of the country. The Central Railroad trains are now running to Burkes' Station, in Dinwiddie county, forty-seven miles from Richmond, and by the last of the week it is expected they will run daily to Rivanna river, in Albemarle county, ninety-five miles. This opens up to us a good stretch of rich country, of whose products we are so much in need as are its inhabitants of the coffee, sugar, tea, new hominy and fine raiment which can now abundant here.

THE CURRENCY.

We observe, from our advertising columns, that the steamer D. & J. Baker, Captain Sparrow, commences loading this morning at this port with a cargo of tobacco and miscellaneous goods for Norfolk and Baltimore direct. This is the first steamer loaded at the port of Richmond since the opening of the James and the raising of the blockade. It is something of an event; and we wish the shippers success in procuring a full cargo.

GREENBACKS AND CURRENCY NOTES.

These notes were quoted on the street yesterday at sixty and five dollars, per thousand dollars. The purchasers are mostly parties owing gold having due to them debts contracted in the Confederate currency, the agreement between the parties being that such shall pay and receive his dues in that defunct currency. Others again are buying upon speculation, to sell as *souvenirs* to the soldiers of the Union army and civilians from the North, who have never seen a genuine Confederate "promise to pay," and desire to obtain some memento of the "Great Rebellion." There are plenty and to spare for all. Several parties, we understand, have entered into the purchase and sale of the notes as a business, and are making good, genuine money by it.

TAKING THE OATH.

Most of the prominent officials and citizens of Richmond have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and there is a very general disposition among the mass of citizens to follow their example.—Among those who have subscribed to the oath are Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond; Judge William H. Lyons, Judge of the Hustings Court; Littleton, Tazewell, Prosecuting Attorney in the same court; James K. Caskie, Secretary Thomas E. Bailey, City Sergeant; Judge Meredith of the Circuit Court of Richmond; P. R. Aylett, late Prosecuting Attorney of the Confederate States District Court; Joseph R. Anderson, proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works; William H. Macfarland, President of the Farmers' Bank, and others less prominent. Physicians, lawyers and professional men generally, with some few exceptions, have taken the oath and resumed the practice of their professions. We have no data upon which to calculate the number of oaths administered, but the aggregate embraces a large per centage of the male resident population.

THE CHANGE AT RICHMOND.

A change has come o'er the Southern people's dream in more respects than one. Few people dreamed one short month ago, that the Capitol, Custom House, Presidential Mansion and other public buildings appertaining to the late Confederate Government, would to-day be hung in black for the murdered President of the United States, against which the late Government was warring with all the strength of improvised military power. Fewer still, even the most doubtful of the success of that usurped Government, thought that on this second day of May, Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet and Government, would present the spectacle of a caravan, expelled from a Capital held tenaciously for four years, moving in solemn cavalcade towards the Mississippi; that Capital a monument of hell-rains behind, and its great bulwark, the Army of Northern Virginia, dispersed, broken up and the remnant surrendered; and not only one, but two great armies surrendered, and four States delivered from the tread of the iron heel of war. These are great events, the full importance and significance of which we cannot now, but soon will, realize and comprehend, in the one blessed word—Peace!

Peace to every warring band,
Peace on the bombarded strand,
Peace on sea, and peace on land.

GIVING BURIAL TO THE DEAD.

For some days past details have been made from the colored troops, who have been sent out with intrenching tools, to the battle-fields around Richmond, and employed in the burial of the Union dead lying there exposed for a year past. Several hundred skeletons were put under the sod upon the battle grounds of Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor, and other battle-fields are being attended to in their turn.

GEN. GRANT'S PHILADELPHIA RESIDENCE.—Gen. Grant has gone to Burlington, N. J., to remove his family to the splendid residence presented to him by the citizens of Philadelphia. We find the following notice of its fitting-up in the papers of that city:

The handsomely furnished mansion on West Chestnut street, purchased and fitted up at a cost of fifty thousand dollars by the citizens of Philadelphia as a present to our Lieutenant General, was opened on Saturday for inspection, and in the course of the day was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The mansion is twenty-two feet front, one hundred and five feet deep, and four stories in height. The front is of sandstone, and has a balcony under the first story windows. In the interior the arrangements combine elegance and convenience.—There is a spacious hall, and a handsome staircase ascending from it to the fourth story, lighted by a window on the roof. There is also a private staircase leading to the dining room and kitchen.

Each of the chambers on the second and third floors are bath-rooms, which are elegantly fitted up. The parlor, about seventeen by forty feet, is superbly furnished, the carpets being of velvet, the furniture of walnut, and the curtains of the richest lace. The piano and all the articles of furniture in the room are in the highest style of mechanical art. Vases of an antique pattern decorate the richly carved marble mantel, and an elegant clock, surmounted by a figure representing the historian, is in the centre of it. On the centre-table is a magnificent copy of the Bible.

Passing on to the dining-room are exposed to view, on an extension table, a silver tea set and a china dinner and tea set, together with pearl-handled knives and silver forks. A prominent figure on it is a large silver candelabra and flower stand combined. In the dining room is a very beautiful sideboard.

The chambers in the second floor are finished in almost as costly a style as the parlors. Velvet carpets are on the floors, a splendid Jenny Lind bedstead is in each room, with beautiful dressing bureaus and wardrobes.—The reception room, on the second floor back, is also richly furnished. In the third story chambers the floors are covered with Brussels carpeting, and the furniture is of a superior kind. All portions of the house are furnished in the most complete manner, and when the family of the General take possession of it, which they were expected to do on the 3d, they will find in the pantry some of the substantials of life, and coal in the cellar with which to do the cooking.

For the Progress.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9, 1865.

BROTHER SOLDIERS: We have been in the United States service two years or more, trying to put down the rebellion, and have at last succeeded in doing so, and I ask your opinion for a few moments. Do you think it right or lawful to keep soldiers from their families, who have not had a furlough since their enlistment, and have not seen their families in two years? Let those who wish to keep up the war, or remain in the service, make application where they can get some higher office. We private soldiers wish to return home to our families.

WILLIAM WADE,
Ambulance Corps,
47th N. Y. Vols., 10th A. C.

DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH.

The following interesting article shows the bearing of the discoveries at Nineveh on the teachings of the Bible:

"The discoveries of Layard, at Nineveh, though certain and conclusive in all respects, are most important from the light they throw on Scripture. In reading the narrative of the bold explorer we seem to be transported at once to the days of the Hebrew prophet, for substantially the same manners and customs prevail in Mesopotamia now as did three thousand years ago.

There are still the gardens of the cucumber garden which Isaiah describes; the oxen still tread out the corn; the vessels of bulrushes may still be seen; and the wild asses of the desert, proverbially alluded to in Job, still watch the traveller from a distance, pause for him to draw near, and then gallop away to the sanctuary horizon. To realize the Old Testament, Layard should be read. That ancient portion of the Bible ceases to be the far off record it has heretofore appeared; light gleams all along its pages; its actors live and move before us; we become ourselves sharers in the story; and the past, for the moment, is verified into the present.

The confirmation of the truth of the Scriptures derived from the explorations of Nineveh is not less remarkable.—The bas-reliefs on the walls of the palaces, now just restored to light, after being entombed for nearly two thousand years, vividly perpetuate the Hebrew Bible.—There is still to be seen the wild bull in the net, mentioned in Isaiah; the Babylonian princes in vermilion, with dyed attire on their heads, described by Ezekiel; and warriors bringing the heads of their chief enemies in caskets, to cast them down at the palace gates, as was done with the heads of the seventy sons of Ahab.

There, too, are painted chariots hung on the walls of besieged towns, as we are told by the Jewish prophet he beheld at Tyre. There are the forts built over against the beleaguered city; the king placing his foot on the neck of the captive prince; and the idols of the conquered carried away by victors, precisely as described by Hosea and other sacred authors. There also the Assyrian gods, still the same as when their portraits were drawn five and twenty centuries ago, cut from the trees of the forest, decked with silver and gold, fastened with nails, and clothed with purple and blue.

The very star to which Amos alludes is yet on those palace walls above the horned cap of the idol, though the worshippers have been dead for thousands of years, and though the wild beasts, as predicted, have long made their lairs there.

Even the enormous circumference which Jonah gives to the walls of Nineveh is fully corroborated.

The three day's journey of the prophet is still required to make the circuit of the great ruins on the east bank of the Tigris—for the people of Mesopotamia build their cities as the Hindoos still construct theirs. First one king erected a palace, around which grew up a town; then a new monarch built one for fresh air on the verge of the open country, whither soon followed another town; and this process was repeated until several contiguous cities were decaying and being erected; all passing however, under the general name, and covering together an extent of ground which would otherwise be incredible. The light thrown on Scripture, the confirmation afforded to the Bible by these recent discoveries in Nineveh, is so remarkable that it almost seems if that ancient city, after being buried, has been allowed to be disinterred solely to confound the followers of modern skepticism."

AMUSEMENTS.—While the Federal army was in and around our city, we were struck with the various modes resorted to by the soldiers for amusement. A Raleigh correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, thus writes to that paper:—

The different corps of the army have their favorite pastimes. The Western men are fond of horse-racing, chicken-fighting and cards. The Eastern men are particularly fond of a nice camp, and will spend much time in the decoration of their tented cities, some of which they make as picturesque as any landscape gardner could with all the various resources at his command. They have their ball ground, and often a space for gymnastic exercise, which seems to be much the most favorite amusement.

Occasionally a Twentieth corps man will venture over into the Thirteenth corps with his horse just to have a little race; but he invariably goes back out of pocket with a beaten racer. In cock fights they have better luck, and it is more than hinted that a very good article of red pepper is used on the wings of their chickens.

The different headquarters, too, have their particular entertainments. At the headquarters of Gen. Logan, commanding the Fifteenth corps, the pistol is the amusement. Capt. Fred. Whitehead of Genera' Logan's staff, is said to be the best shot in the army if not in the country. General Logan is said to take the next rank.

These officers, after shooting the spots out of cards held by some venturesome darkey at ten paces distance, call for some one to hold a lemon on his head. This is readily done, for Capt. Whitehead never fails to make the small black speck that the stem has once had for its hold feel the sure bullet from his pistol.

Gen. Logan does not care to take any risk. Another shot much in favor is to suspend a bullet over the mouth of a bottle and shoot away the string, so that the bullet may fall into the bottle. Gen. Blair's Seventeenth Army Corps headquarters is the home of the fast horses, and any person anxious to have a fast horse badly beaten by one much faster, can find such a horse always with the Seventeenth Army Corps. No matter how fast a horse is, one is sure to be found in the Corps that is faster.

At Gen. Slocum's headquarters and at Gen. Sherman's there is quite the rage, and some very strong games are played, the players being always the center of a circle of admirers.

The same correspondent gets off the following:

A good story is told of a gallant Brigadier who made a visit to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at this place, he being so much delighted that he sent his band over the same evening to serenade the inmates. The host becoming known, he was importuned to invite the inmates of the Blind Asylum to see his next parade.

CASH DOWN.—One of the immediate causes of the late rebellion was the enormous mercantile debt owed from the South to northern merchants and manufacturers—a debt which pressed heavily on nearly all the influential classes, and impelled them to seek relief by any expedient, however desperate.

That debt, we presume, is mainly wiped out, as many such debts had previously been. And now that the South—naked, famished, and in want of everything—is being gradually reopened to our trade, there will be urgent and special appeals from every quarter for fresh shipments of almost everything eatable, wearable, or potable, to be sold on credit, and paid for at a more convenient season.

On behalf of both the North and the South—on behalf of wholesome trade and sound morals as well as commercial solvency—we entreat all concerned to pause. Let us have no new accumulation of indebtedness from South to North, to foment new heart-burnings and insure further bankruptcies. Let the South be supplied with goods at cash prices to the extent of her ability to pay for them, and not a cent beyond it. Let her sell whatever she can spare to buy the means of satisfying her urgent needs, but buy nothing more until she has more wherewith to pay. The South and West can pay for all the goods we have on hand or ought to import; now let us firmly resolve that there shall be no more running in debt, but that North and South alike shall pay as they go.—*Tribune.*

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE AN EDITOR.—On Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Conrad Hollinger, editor of the *New Jersey Volksman*, published at No. 24 Canfield street, Newark. Mr. Hollinger was in the act of sending some papers at a table adjoining his desk in the editorial office, second floor, back room, when a bullet entered the window, passing over the desk, and almost simultaneously another came through the window, near which he had just been sitting. An operative, who was in the work room, saw smoke in a neighboring yard, but, upon investigation, it was found difficult to discover the exact directions from which the bullets were fired. It is evident, however, that the balls proceeded from different directions, and that they could not have been fired by the same person. The police are endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. HARRIS.—Mr. Harris, Representative of the 5th Congressional District of the State of Maryland, has been charged on a bill of indictment with the articles of war. The specifications are as follows:

Specification first.—In this, that Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and a member of the Congress of the United States, did receive, aid, succor, to wit, the sum of two dollars the public enemy, to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and Private William Read, of Company K, 32d Regiment Virginia Infantry, soldiers of the army of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States, his said Harris, then and there well knowing said Chapman and Read to be soldiers of said army, and treating and offering to relieve them as such, and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on or about April 26, 1865.

Specification second.—In this, that Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and a member of the Congress of the United States, did knowingly harbor and protect the public enemy, to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and private William Read of Company K, 32d Regiment Virginia infantry, soldiers of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States, by procuring them to be lodged and fed in a private house, and furnishing them with money therefor, he, the said Harris, then and there well knowing said Chapman and Read to be soldiers of said army, and treating them and offering to give them money as such, and at the same time advising and inciting them to continue in said army, and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. This at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, on or about April 26, 1865.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj. General.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.
May 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

THE RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES FROM Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. BOYD, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. & A. A. G.
May 5-tf.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 45.

* * * * * * *

III. MAJOR GEO. B. DYER, 8TH MAINE INfantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Post of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. M. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

Col. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 3 tf

HEADQ'RS., 3RD BRIGADE, 2ND DIV., 10TH A. C.
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.

The Col. Commanding Post having noticed with regret, that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are therefore prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Com'd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf.

HEADQ'RS, 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 10TH A. C.,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The Colonel commanding Post announces to the citizens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards have been removed from all the houses in the city by his order, and a Police-guard substituted. In cases of any disturbance or intrusion at private houses the citizens will call upon the Police guard for protection, and in case the guards hear any disturbance or notice any soldiers prowling about the residences of citizens or the houses of servants they will afford all the assistance that is desired. No soldier will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens unless he is requested to do so, except in case of some disturbance.

By order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf

WANTED TO RENT.

A GOOD STORE, ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET, for which a liberal price will be paid.
Address S. WARREN,
may 9-2t at Progress office.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

The Only Paper of the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent fixtures in the Capital of the State, we appeal to our friends to extend the circulation of the paper and to those who extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber have been abolished by the United States, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of the said State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can trust those papers that support the Union principles and express their own sentiments, to assist the cause of the right or the stakes contended for will be lost. To make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability. We shall spare no effort and no expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate interests and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the reconstruction of a power in union an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and what ever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ... $10 00
" " six months, ... 5 00
Weekly paper one year, ... 3 00
" " six months, ... 1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS MEETING ADVERTISED TO be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock M., on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

May 5-td MANY CITIZENS

PEACE AND LIBERTY.

EATING SALOON IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RE-ception of its visitors, where they will find polite and attentive waiters. ROSS & MCGOWAN,
Proprietors.

Near the corner of Fayetteville and Market square.

May 4-d6t*

WANTED,

AT THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF and Dumb and the Blind, a good cook. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to
W. J. PALMER,
May 4-tf Principal.

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to the charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

April 29-tf.

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent.

May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvements are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 20

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

WANTED

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH
April17-tf

DAILY [illegible]

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]